## **REMARKS**

The Office Action of October 28, 2003 has been received and its contents carefully reviewed. Claims 27 and 28 are currently pending in the application.

The present invention is directed to an electrical contact and a connector assembly incorporating the contact. More particularly, the present invention is directed to an electrical contact that provides improved "hot swap" capability. In other words, the ability to insert and remove electronic cards into and out of a system while the system is on without negative effects on the system.

Claims 27 and 28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,747,783 to Bellamy et al. (hereinafter "the Bellamy reference"). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

In rejecting the pending claims 27, 28, the Office Action seems to mix and match the language of the two claims without clearly addressing each claim individually. Frankly, this makes it very difficult to respond to the rejection. However, Applicant will respond to the best of their understanding of the rejection.

The Office Action states, in part, that the Bellamy reference comprises, "a first contact (11) . . . comprising a conductive material (11) having a first resistivity; and a resistive material (13, 15) having a second resistivity significantly higher than the first resistivity . . . to produce an initial high resistance connection along a shortest path between the second contact and the conductive material." To support this rejection and in response to Applicants' arguments submitted in the previously Reply and Appeal Brief, the Office Action states "the resistive portion of Bellamy includes two layers (13, 15). This resistive portion is in direct contact with the conductive portion (11), and therefore it provides a shortest path of conduction."

While the examiner is entitled to give the present claims and the reference their broadest interpretation, such an interpretation must be reasonable in light of disclosure and teaching of the reference and the

present specification. The examiner is unreasonably interpreting the meaning of both the Bellamy reference and the present invention outside of their plain meaning. This is clearly not permitted.

First, the examiner is taking the position that the two layers 13 and 15 make up a single resistive layer. Second, the examiner is taking the position that the aforementioned resistive layer will somehow provide a shortest path of conduction between the mating (second) contact and the conductive (first) portion. Neither of these positions are supported by a proper interpretation of the Bellamy reference.

In describing the elements of the configuration disclosed in Figures 1 and 2, the Bellamy reference clearly and plainly defines the outer layer 13 as a resistive material and the layer 15 as an insulating layer, such that "resistive material 13 is insulated from the conductive surface of pin 11."

The Random House Dictionary of the English Language, 1973, defines insulate as "1. to cover or surround (an electric wire or the like) with nonconducting material. 2. to separate conductors by the interposition of a nonconductor in order to prevent or reduce the transfer of electricity, heat or sound" and defines insulator as "a material of such low conductivity that the flow of current through it can usually be neglected." Webster's Third New International Dictionary, 1993, defines insulate as "to separate or shield (a conductor) from conducting bodies by means of nonconductors so as to prevent transfer of electricity, heat or sound" and defines insulator as "a body of electrically nonconducting material for keeping charged conductors from contact with each other . . . "

It is clear that the plain meaning of these elements (as clearly intended by the inventors) and the manner in which one of ordinary skill in the art would surely interpret them would be that layer 13 and layer 15 are clearly two different layers of two different materials having two vastly distinct properties. Furthermore, it is clear that such an interpretation would establish that current would not flow through the insulating layer 15 but would flow along the resistive material 13.

It is clear from a full reading of the Bellamy reference that the term insulating layer, as used therein, would only be interpreted as defined above, for example to prevent transfer of electricity. To define it otherwise would be wholly unreasonable and improperly expand the teaching of the Bellamy reference.

Clearly the Bellamy reference intends to distinguish between the two layers 13 and 15, as they are given two dearly distinct labels, resistive vs. insulating. As such, it is not reasonable for the examiner dismiss the label Bellamy gives to layer 15 (insulating) and include it with layer 13 as a resistive layer. The only reasonable interpretation would be that the layers 13 and 15 are two distinct elements serving two distinct purposes. In light of the foregoing, it is clear that the interpretation of the insulating layer 15 as part of a resistive layer is inappropriate.

Even assuming for the sake of argument that a resistive portion did include both layers 13 and 15, one can not simply dismiss the properties the Bellamy reference attributed to the layer 15 by defining it as an insulating layer. These properties are defined by the plain meaning of the term as one of ordinary skill in the art would interpret them as set out in the definitions above. Based on this clear definition, such a resistive portion would not "allow current flow along a shortest path between the mating contact and the conductive portion" as recited in claim 27 or "produce an initial high resistance connection along a shortest path between the second contact and the conductive material" as recited in claim 28 but would prevent current flow through the insulating layer 15 thereby forcing any current to flow along the resistive layer 13 which would be an extended (not shortest) path.

In light of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that independent claims 27 and 28 are not anticipated by the Bellamy reference. It is respectfully requested that the examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection and issue a notice of allowance at the earliest possible time.

If the examiner has any questions regarding the presently pending claims which could be easily resolved by a telephone conference, the examiner is respectfully requested to contact the Applicants' representative at the below listed number.

Respectfully submitted,

H. Hermann, et al.

**Applicants** 

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n (in/stô rā/shən), n. 1. Archaic. re-n (in/stô rā/shən), n. 2. Obs. an act of orderating, something; establishment. naigurating, something; repeat-ing (of instaurātā) a renewing, repeat-ration]—in-stau-ra-tor (in/-Archaic.

Ando, 1. in preference; as a preferred padve: The city has its pleasures, but she padve: The quiet of country life. 2. as a replace-the quiet of someone or something: We for stead of someone or instead. 3. infamily of the country use milk instead of in lieu of: You may use milk instead of ing. phrase in stead in place] STORE: -ATION] fetipe. (lorig. parase in sieae in place)

[Min: 1. the arched upper surface of the

[Min: 1. the arched upper surface of the

teen the toes and the ankle. 2. the part

ting: etc., covering the instep.

3. the

ting: etc., between the

tiles of a horse, cow, etc., between the

tiles of instanton. [appar. in-] + step]

tiles of instanton. [appar. in-] ger joint; cannon. [appar. in- + step]

for gat/), v.t., gated, gating. 1. to

for gat/), v.t., gated, gating. 1. to

for gat/). 2. to bring about by inciteloss repolt. 2. to bring about by inciteloss repolt. 2. to step about by incitefor stigate a quarrel. [< L insligations)

for stigate a discount of the state of the state

for stigate and state of the state of the state

for state of the state of

gent), n. Estimulate, encourage, push; initiate, 1. act of instigat-

n (fir/sta ga/shan), n. 1. act of instigation of the first gated. 3. an incentive. [M. 76 (aid) instigation. See Instigate, -ION] Applicatilled, -stilling. instill. —in-

10 Felings; insinuate; inject: Courtesy (fichildhood. 2. to put in drop by drop. of the courtesy of the courte -in-still/ment, n. requiv. to in-in still er, n. rate, introduce.

(in/sta-lā/shon), n. 1. act of instilling. (in/sta-lā/shon), n. 1. act of instilling. stalled. [< L instillātion- (s. of instillā-stallīda(us) instilled (ptp. of instillāre)

instingtt'), adj. 1. infused or filled with ting-principle (usually fol. by with): instinct p. (bs; urged or animated by some inner finstinct(us) incited, instigated (ptp. of inquivaled in IN-2 + -stinctus, as in distinct-

((in stingk/tiv), adj. 1. of, pertaining to, rio of instinct. 2. prompted by or resulting [Also, in-stinc-tu-al (in stingk/choo al).

[773] \_\_\_in-stinc-tu-ely, in-stinc-tu-el-

cous, intuitive, unpremeditated.

nontaneous, intuitive, unpremeditated.

in station in the control of the control

in/st too/tar, -tyoo/-), n. institutor.

On (in/sit too/shen, -tyoo/-), n. 1. an
establishment, foundation, society, or the
dipthe promotion of a particular object,
combined educational, or charitable characmiliting devoted to such work. 3 a concern
on activity, as a retail store, insurance
combined and struccombined part of a culture, as marriage:

Of the family, the institution of sharry.

In the structure of insurance of the structure of

in sti-tu-tion-al-ise (in/sti too/sho nºliz/, -tyoo/-).

sti-tu-tion-al-ise (in/sti too/sho nºliz/, -tyoo/-).

sti-tu/tion-al-i-sa/tion, n. (in/sti too/sha naliz/am.

-tyoo/-), n. 1. the system of institutions or organized societies devoted to public, charitable, or similar purposes. 2. strong attachment to established institutions, as of religion. 3. the belief or theory that society must establish and maintain public institutions. 4. the belief or policy that a church must maintain institutions of education, welfare, etc., for its members. [INSTITUTIONAL + -18M]

rional + -ism]
in sti-tu-tion-al-ize (in/sti too/sha naliz/. -tyoo/-),
v.f., -ized, -iz-ing. 1. to make institutional. 2. to make
into or treat as an institution. 3. to place or confine in
an institution, esp. one for the special care of mental
illnesses, alcoholism, etc. Also, esp. Brit., institutionalise. [INSTITUTIONAL + -IZE] —in/sti-tu/tion-aliza/tion. n.

za/tion, n.

1n-sti-tu-tion-ar-y (in/sti too/sha ner/ē, -tyoo/-), adj.

1. of, or pertaining to an institution or institutions; institutional.

2. of or pertaining to institution, esp. ecclesiastical institution. [Institution + -ary]

in-sti-tu-tive (in/sti too/tiv, -tyoo/-), adj. tending or intended to institute or establish. [Institute + -ive]

-in/sti-tu-tor (in/sti too/tor, -tyoo/-), n. 1. one who institutes or founds. 2. Prot. Episc. Ch. one who institutes a minister into a parish or church. Also, instituter.

[< LL; see Instituter. -on²]

instr., 1. instructor. 2. instrument. 3 instruments.

piston moves into the cylinder. [IN + BTROKE]
in struct (in strukt'), v.l. 1. to direct or command;
furnish with orders or directions: The doctor instructed
me to diet. 2. to furnish with knowledge, esp. by a
systematic method; teach; train; educate. 3. to furnish
with information; inform; apprise. 4. Law, (of a judge)
to guide (a jury) by outlining the legal principles involved in the case under consideration. [late ME < L
instruct(us) equipped, trained (ptp. of instruere), equiv.
to in-IN-2 + struc- (perf. s. of struere to put together)
+ -tus ptp. suffix] —in-struct/ed-ly, adv. —instruct/ed-ness, n. —in-struct/-ible, adj.
—Syn. 1. prescribe. 2. tutor, coach; drill, discipline;
indoctrinate; school. 3. enlighten.
in-structton (in struk/shon), n. 1. act or practice of

indoctrinate; school. 3. enlighten.

in-struc-tion (in struk/shən), n. 1. act or practice of instructing or teaching; education. 2. knowledge or information imparted. 3. an item of such knowledge or information. 4. Usually, instructions. orders or directions: The instructions are on the back of the box. 5. act of furnishing with authoritative directions. 6. Computer Technol. a character or set of characters which together with one or more operands defines an operation and which, when taken as a unit, causes a computer to operate on the indicated quantities. [ME instruction < L instruction-(s. of instructio). See INSTRUCT, 10N]

—in-struc'tion-al, adj.
—Syn. 1. tutoring, coaching; training, drill. exercises

—in.struc/tion.sl, adj.
—Syn. 1. tutoring, coaching; training, drill, exercise; indoctrination; schooling. 5. command, mandate.
in.struc.tive (in struk/tiv), adj. 1. serving to instruct or inform; conveying instruction, knowledge, or information. 2. Gram. noting a case, as in Finnish, whose distinctive function is to indicate means by which. —n.
3. Gram. the instructive case. [INSTRUCT + -IVE]
—in.struc/tive-ly, adv. —in.struc/tive-ness, n.
In.struc-tor (in struk/tar), n. 1. one who instructs: a

—in.struc/tive·ly, adv. —in.struc/tive·ness, n.
in.struc-tor (in struk/tər), n. 1. one who instructs; a
teacher. 2. a teacher in a college or university who
ranks below an assistant professor. Also, referring to a
woman, in.struc-tress (in struk/tris). [late ME < L.
See INSTRUCT. —OR<sup>2</sup>] —in.struc-to-ri-al (in/struktör/f-al, -tőr/-), adj. —in.struc/tor-less, adj. —instruc/tor-ship/, n.
—Syn. 1. tutor, schoolmaster, preceptor, pedagogue.
In.stru.ment (in/stra mont), n. 1. a mechanical de-

m-syn. 1. tutor, schoolmaster, preceptor, pedagogue.
in-stru-ment (in/stra mant), n. 1. a mechanical device or contrivance; tool; implement: a surgeon's instruments. 2. a contrivance for producing musical sounds: a stringed instrument. 3. that with or by which something is effected; means; agency: an instrument of government. 4. a formal legal document, as a contract, promissory note, deed, grant, etc. 5. a person used by another merely as a means to some private end. 6. a device for measuring the present value of the quantity under observation. 7. a mechanical or electronic measuring device, esp. one used in navigation: landing a plane by instruments.—adj. 8. Aeron. relying on only instruments for navigation: instrument flying; instrument landing. Cf. contact (def. 10).—0.1. 9. to equip with instruments, as a machine, manufacturing process, etc.: to instrument a space capsule. 10. to arrange a composition for musical instruments; orchestrate. [ME < Linstrüment(um) equipment, equiv. to instru(ere) (to) equip + mentum - MENT; see INSTRUCT]
—Syn. 1. See tool.
in-strument (in/stra men/tal), adj. 1. serving as an instrument of instrumen/tal.

—Syn. 1. See tool.

in-stru-men-tal (in/strə men/təl), adj. 1. serving as an instrument or means. 2. of or pertaining to an instrument. 3. performed on or written for a musical instrument or musical instruments: instrumental music. 4. Gram. a. (in certain inflected languages, as Old English and Russian) noting or pertaining to a case having as its distinctive function the indication of means or agency, as Old English beseah bilthe andweitan "looked with a happy countenance." b. noting the affix or other element characteristic of this case, or a word containing such an element. c. similar to such a case form in function or meaning, as the Latin instrumental ablative, gladiö, "by means of a sword." 5. Obs. helpful; useful.—n. Gram. 6. the instrumental case. 7. a word in the instrumental case. 8. a construction of similar meaning. 9. a musical composition played by an instrument or a group of instruments. Cf. vocal (def. 8). [ME < ML instrumentalitiss. See INSTRUMENT,—AL]

in-strumentaliss (in/stra men/təliz/am), n. a

in-stru-men-tal-ism (in/stro-men/təliz/əm), n. a pragmatic philosophy maintaining that the function of thought is to be instrumental in controlling environment, and that the value of ideas is determined by their theories in human experience or progress [INSTRUfunction in human experience or progress. MENTAL + -ISM

in strumental ist (in/stromen/tolist), n. 1. one who performs on a musical instrument. 2. an advocate of instrumentalism.—adj. 3. of, pertaining to, or adors the strumentalism.—adj. 3. of, pertaining to, or adors the strumentalism.—adj. 3. of, pertaining to, or adors the strumentalism.

or function of serving some purpose. 3. a means or agency. [INSTRUMENTAL + -ITY] agency. [INSTRUMENTAL + -IT]
in-stru-men-tal-ly (in/stra men/tale), adv. 1. by
in-stru-men tal-ly (in/stra men/tale), adv. 1. by
with the use of an instrument. 2. with or on an instr
ment, esp. a musical instrument. [INSTRUMENTAL dv. 1. by or on an instru-

in-stru-men-ta-tion (in/stro men ta/shon), n. 1. the arranging of music for instruments, esp. for an orchestra. 2. the list of instruments for which a composition is scored. 3. the use of, or work done by, instruments. 4. instrumental agency; instrumentality. 5. the science of developing, manufacturing, and utilizing instruments, esp. those used in science and industry. [INSTRUMENT (V.) + -ATION]

in/strument pan/el, Auto. dashboard (def. 1). Also called in/strument board/.

in-sub-or-di-nate (in/so bār/d³nit), adj. 1. not sub-mitting to authority; disobedient: an insubordinate soldier. 2. not lower. —n. 3. one who is insubordinate. [IN-3 + subordinate] —in/sub-or/di-nate-ly, adv. —in/sub-or/di-nat/di-nate-ly.

in sub-or al-nartion, n.
in sub-stan tial (in/sab stan/shal), adj. 1. not sub-stantial; slight. 2. without reality; unreal: He lives in an insubstantial world of dreams. [< LL insubstantial(is). See In-3, Substantial]—in/sub-stan/tial/i-ty, n.—in/sub-stan/tial-ly, adv.

In sufferable (in suffer a bal), adj. not to be endured; intolerable; unbearable: insufferable insolence. [IN-3 + SUPPERABLE] —in-suffer-a-ble-ness, n. —insuffer-a-bly, adv.

sur/ler a bly, aar.

instructor. 2. instrument. 3. instrumental.

in-stroke (in'strok'), n. 1. a stroke in an inward direction. 2. (in an engine) the stroke during which the piston moves into the cylinder. [In + stroke]

in-struct (in strukt'), v.t. 1. to direct or command;

in-struct (in strukt'), v.t. 1. to direct or command;

in-suf-ficient (in/so figh/ont), adj. 1. not sufficient; lacking in what is necessary or required: an insufficient answer. 2. deficient in force, quality, or amount; in-adequate: insufficient protection. [ME < LL insufficient (s. of insufficiens). See IN-3, SUFFICIENT]—in/sufficient-ly edge (s. of insufficient ly, adv.

fi/cient-ly, adv.

in-suf-flate (in suf/lat, in/soflat/), v.t., -flat-ed,
-flat-ing. 1. to blow or breathe (something) in. 2. Med.
to blow (air or a medicinal substance) into some opening
or upon some part of the body. 3. Eccles, to breathe
upon, esp. upon one being baptized or upon the water of
baptism. [< LL insufflat(us) blown into or upon. See
IN-2, SUFFLATE] —in/suf-fla/tion, n. —in/suf-fla/tor. 7.

in·su·la (in/so lo, ins/yo-), n. pl. -lae (-lē/). Anat. a group of convolutions situated at the base of the lateral fissure of the brain. Also called Island of Reil. [< NL, L: island; see ISLE]

L: island; see ISLE]

in·su·lar (in/so lar, ins/yo-), adj. 1. of or pertaining to an island or islands: insular possessions. 2. dwelling or situated on an island. 3. forming an island: insular rocks. 4. detached; standing alone; isolated. 5. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of islanders. 6. narrowly exclusive; illiberal: insular altitudes toward foreigners. 7. Pathol. occurring in or characterized by one or more isolated spots, patches, or the like. 8. Anat. pertaining to an island of cells or tissue, as the islets of Langerhans. —n. 9. an inhabitant of an island; islander. [<a href="LL insularity">LL insularity</a>). See INSULA. —AR¹] —in/su·larism, n. —in-su-larity (in/so lar'itē, ins/yo-), n. —in/su-larly, adv. lar ly, adv.

genetic grouping of Celtic languages that consists of those spoken in the British Isles in ancient times and those descended from them. Cf. Continental Celtic. In/sular Celt/ic, a partly geographical, In/sular Celt/ic, a partly geographical, resulting grouping of Celtic languages that con

in-su-lar-ize (in/sə lə rīz/, ins/yə-), r.t., -ized, -iz-ing. to make into an island or represent as insular. [INSULAR

+ -IZE]

in-su-late (in/sə lāt/, ins/yə-), v.t., -lat-ed, -lat-ing. 1.

to cover or surround (an electric wire or the like) with
nonconducting material. 2. (in physics, electronics,
etc.) to separate conductors by the interposition of a nonconductor in order to prevent or reduce the transfer of
electricity, heat, or sound. 3. to place in an isolated situation or condition; segregate. [< LL insulāt(us) made
into an island. See INSULA, -ATE<sup>1</sup>]

into an island. See INSULA, "ATE" |
in-su-la-tion (in/so |ā/shən, ins/yo-), n. 1. material used for insulating. 2. act of insulating. 3. state of being insulated. [INSULATE + -ION]
in-su-la-tor (in/so |ā/tər, ins/yo-), n. 1. Elect. a. a material of such low conductivity that the flow of current through it can usually be neglected. b. insulating material, often glass or porcelain, in a unit form so designed as to support a charged conductor and electrically isolate it. 2. one who or that which insulates. [INSULATE + OR"]

in·su·lin (in/sa lin, ins/ya-), n. 1. Biochem. a hormone, produced by the islets of Langerhans of the pancreas, that regulates the metabolism of glucose and other carbohydrates. 2. Pharm. any of several commercial preparations of this substance, each of which allows a particular rate of absorption into the system: obtained from the pig or ox pancreas, and used in the treatment of diabetes to restore the normal ability of the body to utilize sugars and other carbohydrates. [INSUL(A) +-IN<sup>2</sup>]

in-su-lin-ize (in/sə lin iz/, ins/yə-), v.t., -ized, -iz-ing. to treat with insulin. [INSULIN + -IZE] —in/su-li-na/tion, 7

in/sulin shock/, Pathol. a state of collapse caused by a decrease in blood sugar resulting from the administration of excessive insulin. Also called in/sulin reac/tion. In sull (in sol), n. Samuel, 1859-1938, U.S. public utilities magnate, born in England.

utilities magnate, born in England.

In sult (v. in sult'; n. in'sult), v.t. 1. to treat insolently or with contemptuous rudeness; affront. 2. Archaic. to attack; assault. — v.t. 3. Archaic. to behave with insolent triumph; exult contemptuously (usually fol. by on, upon, or over). — n. 4. an insolent or contemptuously rude action or speech; affront. 5. something having the effect of an affront: That book is an insult to one's intelligence. 6. Med. a. an injury or trauma. b. an agent that inflicts this. 7. Archaic. an attack or assault. [< L insult[āre] (to) jump on, insult. equiv. to in- in-2 + insult[āre] (to) jump on, insult. equiv. to in- in-2 + insult[āre] (adj. —in-sult/er, n. —in-sult/ing-ly, adv. —Sun. 1. offend, scorn, injure, abuse. 4. offense, out—Sun. 1. offend, scorn, injure, abuse.

(in-su-lary \'oo,lere\ n -es [prob. modif. (influenced by E -ary) of F insulaire, fr. insulaire, adj., insular, fr. LL insulais]

strictly, or sound; nonconducting material that is used in insulation resistance n: the alternating-current resistance between two electrical conductors or two systems of conductors separated by an insulating material in.su.la.tive \(\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{10}, -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}

body that is a poor conductor of electricity, heat, or sound b: a body of electrically non-conducting material for keeping charged conductors from contact with each other or from grounding and often also for supporting them in-su-lin \(\frac{1}{10}\) in the from contact with each other or from grounding and often also for supporting them in-su-lin \(\frac{1}{10}\) in the from contact with each other or from exporting them in-su-lin \(\frac{1}{10}\) in the from contact with each other or from porting them in-su-lin \(\frac{1}{10}\) in the from the

ONSET insulted adj [fr. past part. of 'insult'] chiefly dial : affected with irritation or distaste: OFFENDED, ANNOYED in-sult-er \and n'səlta(')\ n - s: one that insults insulting adj: containing, characterized by, or constituting insult (\sigma | language) (the \sigma agent in a pathologic process) - in-sult-ing-ly adv - in-sult-ing-ness n - es insultyproof \(\bar{\capacite}, \mathbf{e}\_{\sigma}', \mathbf{e}\_{\sigma}' \and \text{distance} \) into susceptible to insult in sunder adv (or adj) (ME, fr. OE onsundran onsundrum more at asunders) archaic: asunder (breaketh the bow and cutteth the spear in sunder - Ps 46:9 (AV)) in-superability \(\capac{\capacite}{\capacite}\) in \(\mathbf{e}\_{\sigma}') in \(\mathbf{e}\_{\sigma}') \) in \(\mathbf{e}\_{\sigma}') in \(\m

(an ~ pain) b: incapable of being sustained: UNJUSTIFIABLE (~ charges) C obs: IRRESISTIBLE — in-supportably \"+\

in-supportableness \"+\ n -ES: the quality or state of being

(an ~ pain) b: incapable of being sustained; UNIUSTIFIABLE (acharges) c obs: IRRESISTIBLE — in. supportably ("+) (ad unsupportable) cobs: IRRESISTIBLE — in. supportably ("+) (ad unsuppossable) ("+) (ad) ["In- + suppossble]; impossible to suppose : UNBELLEVABLE in. suppress; in. suppressibly ("+) (ad) ["In- + suppress + -ible]: impossible to suppress — in. suppressibly ("+) (ad) ["In- + suppress + -ible]: IN- suppressible ("+) (ad) ["In- + suppress + -ible]: IN- suppressible ("+) (ad) ["In- + suppress + -ible]: IN- suppressible ("+) (ad) ["In- + suppress + -ible]: IN- suppressible ("+) (ad) ["In- + suppress + -ible]: IN- suppressible ("+) (ad) ["In- + suppress + -ible]: IN- suppressible ("+) ("In- + suppress + -ible]: In- suppressible ("In- + suppressible ("In- + suppressible ("

insurged \( \frac{\partial n}{\partial n} \) vb [L insurgere, ft. in- \( \partial n \) insurgere, ft. insurgent: \( \partial n \) become insurgent: \( \partial n \) behave insurgently \( \sigma n \); to make insurgent a surging in \( \partial n \) in-\( \partial n \) insurgence \( \partial n \) insurgent; n. (if. \( \partial n \) insurgent is upraising, insurgent in \( \partial n \) insurgent in \(

If. Insurgent, n. (If. E) + ence]: an act or the action of being insurgent: UPRISING, INSURRECTION (the recurrent ~ of the lower house) in-sur-gen-cy \-.jons\( \). si\( n - \) = \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \\ \] insurgent \( + \) \[ \] \[ \] \\ \] insurgent \( + \) \[ \] \[ \] \\ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \] \[ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \] \[ \] \\ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \] \[ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \] \[ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \] \[ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \] \[ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \] \[ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] \[ \] insurgent \( \) \[ \]

: incapable of being moved affected, or impressed (~ of pity) (~ to disease) (~ animals)—In-susceptibly \"+\adv inswarming \"-\sin^2\ adj \[ \frac{1}{2}in + swarming, \pres.\ part.\ of swarm (after swarm in, v.)]: entering in or like a swarm insweeping \"-\sin^2\ adj \[ \frac{1}{2}in + sweeping, \pres.\ part.\ of sweep (after sweep in, v.)]:\ moving sweepingly in \sin^2\ in \sin^2\ adj \[ \frac{1}{2}in + sweeping, \text{ pres.\ part.\ of sweep (after sweep in, v.)]:\ moving sweepingly in \sin^2\ in \s

Inswinger \( \) \(

(past part, of intagliare) + E -ed]: engraved in or as if in intaglio intaglio | in-taglio | on-tagli(,)yō, -tall, |glē,ō\ n -s often attrib [It, fr. intagliare to engrave, carve, cut, fr. ML intaleare, fr. L in-tagliare to engrave, carve, cut, fr. ML intaleare, fr. L in-tagliare to cut—more at Tallon] I a: an engraving or incised figure in stone or other hard material; specif: a figure or design depressed below the surface of the material with the normal elevations of the design hollowed out so that an impression from the design yields an image in relief b: the art or process of executing intaglios c: a process or method of printing from a face in which the ink-carrying part is sunk that produces raised printing (as in die stamping) or plane printing (as in gravure) — compare LETTERPRESS, PLANOGRA-PHY, STENCIL 2: something carved in intaglio or stamped so as to resemble an intaglio carving; esp: a carved gem with the figures or designs carved into a generally flat surface — compare CAMEO 3: a countersunk die for producing a figure in relief

D: SWINDLER in the stroke in the cycle of an internal-combustion engine during which the fuel mixture is drawn in before compression int al abbr [L inter alia] among other things; [L inter alias]

among other alia] among other things; [L inter alias] among other persons in-tangibility (()in., on.+\n 1: the quality or state of being intangibility (()in., on.+\n 1: the quality or state of being intangibility (()in., on.+\n differential formula for the pretty intangibile: a nitangible element (fond of the pretty intangibilities of romance—Hugh Miller b. 1891) (in-tangibilities of the quality than precise of the precise of t